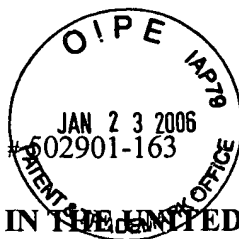


Attorney Docket #



JAN 23 2006  
502901-163

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of

Bernd HILDEBRAND et al.

Serial No.: 10/761,523

Filed: January 21, 2004

For: POINTER INSTRUMENT WITH A DOUBLE  
POINTER

Examiner: Reis, Travis M.  
Group Art: 2859

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January 20, 2006

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Alfred W. Froebrich

Name of applicant, assignee or Registered Representative

Signature

January 20, 2006

Date of Signature

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Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

**PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW**

SIR:

This is a Request for a Panel Review of Issues on Appeal in accordance with the Office Gazette Notice dated July 12, 2005. The present request is filed concurrently with a Notice of Appeal and is filed before an Appeal Brief. No amendments are being filed with this request.

Arguments supporting the Request for Review begin on page 2 of the present communication.

## ARGUMENTS

This Notice of Appeal and Request is filed in response to the final Office Action dated July 21, 2005.

The matter to be reviewed is whether independent claims 1 and 11 are anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,557,485 (Sauter) under 35 U.S.C. §102.

Independent claim 1 recites "a printed circuit board having an upper side and a lower side; first and second instrument mechanisms independently arranged on said printed circuit board such that the printed circuit board is between the first and second instrument mechanisms", and independent claim 11 recites "a printed circuit board having an upper side and a lower side and at least two pointer instruments arranged on said printed circuit board".

Sauter discloses a dual integrated gauge system for simultaneous visual display of at least two parameters which includes a first measuring system 3, a second measuring system 5 and a support element 7 (see col. 4, lines 20-23; and Fig. 1, of Sauter). The Examiner alleges that support element 7 in Sauter reads on the recited printed circuit board. However, Applicants disagree because the support element 7 of Sauter contains no electrical connections for the measuring systems 3, 5, or for any other devices.

A "printed circuit board" is more than a mere support. A printed circuit board contains electrical connections for the components mounted thereon, usually in the form of printed circuitry or at least copper foil. A definition of "printed circuit board" is also attached hereto from IEEE Std 100-1996, The IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms, Sixth Edition (see also the second sentence of paragraph 0014 of the present application).

The first and second measuring systems 3, 5 disclosed by Sauter have connection contacts 13, 15 for applying control signals to the measuring systems 3, 5 (col. 4, lines 48-53).

As shown in Fig. 1, the contacts 13 on the first measuring system 3 face away from the support element 7. Furthermore, the support contacts 15 on the second measuring system 5 pass through apertures 33 in the support element 7 (see col. 5, lines 54-58). Therefore, support element 7 of Sauter fails to provide any electrical connection for the measuring systems 3, 5 or for any other devices. Since support element 7 disclosed by Sauter does not provide any electrical connections for the first and second measurement systems 3, 5 or any other devices, the support element 7 disclosed by Sauter can not be considered to be a printed circuit board, as recited in independent claims 1 and 11.

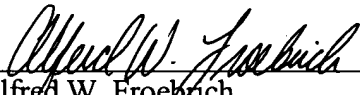
Accordingly, independent claims 1 and 11 are not anticipated by Sauter under 35 U.S.C. §102 and the final rejection of claims 1 and 11 should be withdrawn. Furthermore, Sauter also fails to teach or suggest that a printed circuit board could be used as the support element. Accordingly, claims 1 and 11 are also allowable over Sauter under 35 U.S.C. §103. The rejections of the dependent claims should also be withdrawn for at least the above reasons.

The application is deemed to be in condition for allowance, and early notice to that effect is solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

COHEN, PONTANI, LIEBERMAN & PAVANE

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Dated: January 20, 2006

# Best Available Copy

principal voltage

818

print server

print through

**principal voltage (thyristor)** The voltage between the main terminals. *Notes:* 1. In the case of reverse blocking and reverse conducting thyristors, the principal voltage is called positive when the anode potential is higher than the cathode potential, and called negative when the anode potential is lower than the cathode potential. 2. For bidirectional thyristors, the principal voltage is called positive when the potential of main terminal 2 is higher than the potential of main terminal 1. (IA) 428-1981w

**principal voltage-current characteristic (thyristor)** The function, usually represented graphically, relating the principal voltage to the principal current with gate current, where applicable, as a parameter. *Synonym:* principal characteristics. (ED/IA) [12], [46], 223-1966w

**printable character (1)** A character in the range 0x21 through 0x7E or the range 0xA1 through 0xFE. (BA/C) 1275-1994

(2) One of the characters included in the print character classification of the LC.CTYPE category in the current locale. (C/PA) 9945-2-1993

**print bar** *See:* type bar.

**print chain** In a chain printer, a revolving carrier on which the type slugs of an impact printer are mounted. *Synonym:* print train. (C) 610.10-1994

**print contrast ratio** In optical character recognition, the ratio obtained by subtracting the reflectance at an inspection area from the maximum reflectance found within a specified distance from that area, and dividing the result by that maximum reflectance. *Contrast:* print contrast signal. (C) 610.2-1987

**print contrast signal** In optical character recognition, a measure of the contrast between a printed character and the paper on which the character is printed. *Contrast:* print contrast ratio. (C) 610.2-1987

**print control character** A control character for print operations such as line spacing, page ejection, or carriage return. (C) 610.5-1990

**print controller** The parts within a printer that perform the processing required to generate an image. *Contrast:* print engine. (C) 610.10-1994

**print data set** A data set in which data that is to be printed are stored. (C) 610.5-1990

**print drum** In a drum printer, a rotating cylinder that presents characters at more than one printing position. (C) 610.10-1994

**printed card form** The layout or format of the printed matter on a card; the printed matter usually describes the purpose of the card and designates the precise location of card fields. (C) 610.10-1994

**printed circuit (1) (soldered connections)** A pattern comprising printed wiring formed in a predetermined design in, or attached to, the surface or surfaces of a common base. (EEC) [105]

(2) A circuit in which the conducting wires are "printed" as conductive strips on an insulating board. *Synonym:* etched circuit. *See also:* printed circuit board. (C) 610.10-1994

**printed circuit antenna** An antenna of some desired shape bonded onto a dielectric substrate. *Note:* The microstrip antenna is a notable example. *See also:* microstrip antenna. (AP) 145-1993

**printed-circuit assembly** A printed-circuit board on which separately manufactured component parts have been added. (EEC) [105]

**printed circuit board (1)** A circuit board onto which the pattern of copper foil connecting the components has been etched or printed. *Note:* The term "card" is often used synonymously with "printed circuit board." *Synonym:* printed circuit card. *Contrast:* wire-wrapped board. *See also:* plugboard. (C) 610.10-1994

(2) (A) A board for mounting of components on which most connections are made by printed circuitry. (B) A board having

printed circuits on both sides. (C) A board having printed circuits on one side only. (Std100) [123]

**printed circuit card** *See:* printed circuit board.

**printed wiring (soldered connections)** A portion of a printed circuit comprising a conductor pattern for the purpose of providing point-to-point electric connection only. (EEC) [105]

**printed wiring board (PWB) (1)** A generic form that includes other interconnection boards. (BA/C) 1101.3-1993

(2) A generic term that includes any interconnection board. (BA/C) 1101.4-1993

(3) Any interconnection board. (BA/C) 1101.7-1995

**print element** An interchangeable unit employed in element printers that contains a complete set of type slugs. By changing the print element, one can change the character font, size, and density. Examples include "daisy wheels," "golf balls," and "thimbles." *Synonym:* type element. (C) 610.10-1994

**print engine** The mechanism within a printer that actually transforms the desired image to the paper. *Contrast:* print controller. (C) 610.10-1994

**printer (1) (teleprinter) (teletypewriter)** A printing telegraph instrument having a signal-actuated mechanism for automatically printing received messages. It may have a keyboard similar to that of a typewriter for sending messages. The term receiving-only is applied to a printer having no keyboard. *See also:* telegraphy. (COM) [49]

(2) An output device that produces a hard copy record of data mainly in the form of discrete graphic characters belonging to one or more predetermined character sets. *See also:* bidirectional printer; character printer; character-at-a-time printer; color printer; continuous-stream printer; graphic printer; high-speed printer; impact printer; line printer; nonimpact printer; page printer; serial printer; teleprinter. (C) 610.10-1994

**printer driver** An application software component that allows the computer system to control and communicate with a particular printer without concern for the printer's hardware characteristics. (C) 610.10-1994

**printer font** A font that resides in or is intended for a printer. *Note:* Can be internal, downloaded, or on a font cartridge. *Contrast:* screen font. *See also:* internal font; on-line font. (C) 610.10-1994

**print formatter** *See:* text formatter.

**print formatting** *See:* text formatting.

**print head (A)** A head within a printer that mechanically controls the creation of an image on paper. (B) A term commonly applied to that component in a dot-matrix printer that is responsible for forming characters using a pattern of dots. (C) 610.10-1994

**printing** *See:* line printing.

**printing demand meter** An integrated demand meter that prints on a paper tape the demand for each demand interval and indicates the time during which the demand occurred. *See also:* electricity meter. (EEC/PE) [119]

**printing line** The writing line on a printer. *See also:* printing position. (C) 610.10-1994

**printing position (A)** One character position in a printing line. (B) The location of the printer head. (C) 610.10-1994

**printing recorder (protective signaling)** An electromechanical recording device that accepts electric signal impulses from transmitting circuits and converts them to a printed record of the signal received. *See also:* protective signaling. (EEC/PE) [119]

**printout (1) (test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment)** The output of a device which is printed on some type of printer. (MIL) [2]

(2) Computer output printed on paper. *See also:* playback. (C) 610.10-1994

**print record** A record in a print data set. (C) 610.5-1990

**print server** On a network, a server that is dedicated to queuing and sending printer output from the networked computers to

a shared print server; mail se

**print through A** one part of a parts are brou

**print train In a t** engaged. *See c*

**print wheel In a** characters of a onym: type wl

**print wire One** printer to tran

**priority (1) (con** termines which the viewer.

(2) (software)

(3) (multipro which the mo quires the bus.

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Priority inher task or other

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**priority inherit** at the head of message that i

**priority interr** of a process ti

rently executi

**priority interr** backplane. Th

ules to send ir

**priority inversi** ority activity

the shared res preempt the k

**priority queue** retrieved from

the item being is misnamed i